PROGRESS IN LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS IN SADC REGION

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I. SADC Labour Migration Governance Framework: the past

- South Africa’s bilateral labour agreements with neighboring countries, that is, Mozambique (1964 and 2003), Botswana (1973) Swaziland (1975), Lesotho (1973 and 2006), the Democratic Republic of Congo (2004), Tanzania (2007), Namibia (2008), and Zimbabwe (2009);

More recently, within the ambit of SADC, Ministers of Labour and Employment and the Social Partners, at their annual meeting in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe (10-11 July), approved the SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework. The Framework provides a basis for all SADC member states to develop rights-based national labour migration policies by 2019.
ILO Support to SADC: Addressing the Labour Migration governance deficit

SADC Decent Work Programme

✓ basis for all ILO support to SADC

✓ Negotiated by the SADC Employment and Labour sector Tripartite Technical Committee 2009 – 2013

✓ Reviewed by the Ministers of employment and Labour and the Social Partners at their annual meetings in Cape Town (2009), Windhoek (2010), Maputo (2011), Luanda and (2012).

✓ Adopted by the Ministers of Employment and Labour and the Social Partners at their annual meeting in Maputo (2013)

✓ Product of intense tripartite dialogue and consultation resulting in political buy in and commitment.
ILO Support to SADC: Addressing the Labour Migration governance deficit

Key Outcomes of SADC Decent Work Programme

- Functional SADC Labour Market Information System harmonized and strengthened

- Labour Migration Systems Developed

- Human Trafficking Eliminated

- International Labour Standards and SADC Codes ratified, domesticated and complied with

- Youth Employment Strategy and SPF Promoted

- Decent Work promoted in Informal Economy.
### ILO Support to SADC: addressing the Labour Migration governance deficit

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<th>Outcome 1.2: Labour Migration Systems Developed</th>
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<td>Output 1.2.1: Labour migration policy in SADC developed and adopted</td>
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<td>Output 1.2.2: SADC Member States are supported to domesticate regional labour migration policies.</td>
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<td>Output 1.2.3: Ratification of the SADC Protocol on Facilitation of Movement of Persons is promoted</td>
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<td>Output 1.2.4: Member States supported to finalize and implement the Code of Practice in the mining sector.</td>
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III - SADC Labour migration statistics experience in progress
1. Concepts and Definitions

Who is an international migrant worker?

• **Legal definition UN (ICMW), 1990:** “A migrant worker is a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national.”

• **Statistical definition:**
  - Attempts to translate legal definition into a statistical definition to conduct studies at country level

  No internationally accepted
2. What type of data are needed?

To develop effective labour migration programs and policies statistical information is needed on flows & stocks of international labour migrants over time and labour market characteristics:

- Number of labour migrants as a proportion of all migrants
- Demographic characteristics, inc. countries of origin and destination
- Occupations and skills
- Working conditions (working hours, wages, resting period, contractual conditions etc.)
- Labour force participation (formal/informal economy)
- Social security coverage
- Labour market needs by sector/skills
- Migration status (documented / undocumented)
- Reasons for migration
- Length of stay(s)
- Remittances

Data quality issues: Availability, reliability, accuracy, comparability, timeliness and frequency.
3. SADC module on labour migration

SADC Secretariat and the ILO Decent Work Team convened a capacity building workshop from 10 to 12 December 2013 in Johannesburg, South Africa.

After this workshop:
- the draft template for employment report (SADC/SHD&SP/ELM&SP/1/2014/7);
- the module on migration (SADC/SHD&SP/ELM&SP/1/2014/8) and
- the module on disability (SADC/SHD&SP/ELM&SP/1/2014/9)

were submitted for consideration by the SADC Joint Tripartite Technical Sub-committees and subsequently were approved by SADC meeting of Ministers and Social Partners.
The questionnaire

- This section covers migration for all persons aged 15 years and above
1. Where were you born?

- 01 = In this province
- 02 = In another province, Specify:
- 03 = In another Country, Specify
- 10 = OUTSIDE Country, specify
- 11 = DON’T KNOW

2. Have you moved from one province (Country) to the other in the past 5 years?

- 1 = YES
- 2 = NO, END OF THIS PART OF THE INTERVIEW

3. When did you move to this province/country (the most recent move)? Give year and month

- State year in four figures, e.g. 2012
- State month in two figures, e.g. 10
4. In which province/country were you living before you moved to the province/country you presently reside in?

- 01=Province 1/country
- 02=Province 2
- 03=Province 3
- 04=Province 4
- .
- .
- . 10=OUTSIDE Country, specify
- 11=DON’T KNOW

5. What was the main reason for moving to the province you presently reside in?

- 01=TO WORK
- 02=JOB TRANSFER
- 03=LOOK FOR PAID WORK
- 04=TO START A BUSINESS
- 05=LOOK FOR LAND FOR FARMING
- 06=FAMILY MOVED
- 07=MARRIAGE
- 08=SCHOOL/TRAINING
- 09=TO LIVE WITH A RELATIVE
- 10=DIVORCE/SEPARATION
- 11=ADVENTURE
- 12=Natural disaster
- 13= Political situation
- 14= OTHER, specify
6. With whom did you move?

- 01 = alone
- 02 = with a close relative, specify
- 03 = other specify

7. What is your citizenship?
• Key challenges:
  - Sampling to represent the labour migrant population
Countries that integrated the module

- Zimbabwe has already collected data. With ILO support, ZIMSTAT developed an emigration module that aims to measure the impact of emigration in terms of skills and relationship with the rest of the household stayed in Zimbabwe.

- South Africa has already conducted a migration survey;

- Zambia was invited to incorporate the module in their LFS questionnaire;

- Namibia, will integrate in the next survey….

- ILO will assist Seychelles and Mauritius to integrate in the LFS.
4- Zimbabwe abroad module

With ILO support, ZIMSTAT developed an emigration module that aims to measure the impact of emigration in terms of skills, remittance and relationship with the rest of the household stayed in Zimbabwe
The questionnaire

Now, I would like to ask you some questions relating to all persons age 15 years and above who used to be usual members of this household for at least six months, and left the country to live outside Zimbabwe, since June 2009. The data will help provide information on the number of persons who left Zimbabwe and what they are doing outside the country.
1. Could you give me the names of all persons who were usual members of this household who left to live abroad since June 2009?
   • Write the names of all persons

2. What is the relationship of (name) with the head of household?
   • Spouse
   • Son/Daughter
   • Brother/Sister
   • Nephew/Niece/Cousin
   • Grand child
   • Parent
   • Other relative
   • Not related
   • DK

3. Is (name) male or female
4. How old was (name) at his/her last birthday?

5. How many of (name’s) children under 15 years, currently live in Zimbabwe?

6. What is the highest level of education (name) had completed at the time of departure?

7. When did (name) leave this household to live abroad?

8. Which country is (name) staying?

Write the country names in the spaces provided
9. Is (name) working abroad?

10. Is (name) looking for a job abroad?

11. What was (name) doing at the time of departure from Zimbabwe?

12. What is (name) doing abroad?

13. What was the main reason why (name) decided to go abroad?
   - Job transfer
   - To increase income of the household
   - To gain experience and career advancement
   - Study
   - Poor working conditions in Zimbabwe
   - Family reasons (reunite family, follow spouse, marriage, etc.)
   - Lack of work opportunities in Zimbabwe
   - Desire to live abroad
   - DK
   - Other (Specify)
14. Is (name) planning to return to Zimbabwe -on a permanent basis- within the next 12 months?

15. Since (name) left, has he/she sent any money or goods back to this household?
   - Yes, money only
   - Yes, goods only
   - Yes, money and goods
   - No  ‘If no, go to next person’

16. How often did/has (name) assisted/supported with money or goods back to the household?
   - Monthly
   - Quarterly
   - Annually
   - Other (specify)…………………………………………………………

17. During the last 12 months, how much money did (name) assist/support the household with? (write the amount in USD)
Key challenges and limitations

- Reach a substantial number of households in the LFS sampling
- Measurement of remittance
- Not allow estimation of the total population of emigrants
ILO’s labour migration module tested in Armenia, Ecuador, Egypt and Thailand in 2006-09, and then implemented successfully in Ukraine and Moldova in 2012. The module covers

a) the size and geographical coverage of labour migration,

b) socio-demographic characteristics of labour migrants, and

c) work conditions and characteristics of migrant workers.

the following link for further information:
Conclusion- Way forward
1. 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) Resolution on Statistics of work, employment and underemployment, especially paras 61 and 62 have implication on the measurement of labour migration. They talk directly about the target population. This issue was addressed indirectly in the previous Resolution adopted in 13th ICLS.

2. Resolution IV of the 19th ICLS: Resolution concerning further work on labour migration: As per this resolution ILO is currently setting up a working group to work on the development of internationally agreed standards on the concepts, definition and methodology on the measurement of labour migration. The countries with the experience of measurement of labour migration and other interested countries, organisations, researches will be invited to this group. It is expected that the first meeting will be held in early mid-2015.

3. 14-19 December: SADC Workshop on statistics of works (19th ICLS Resolution) and labour migration
THANK YOU